

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 65.

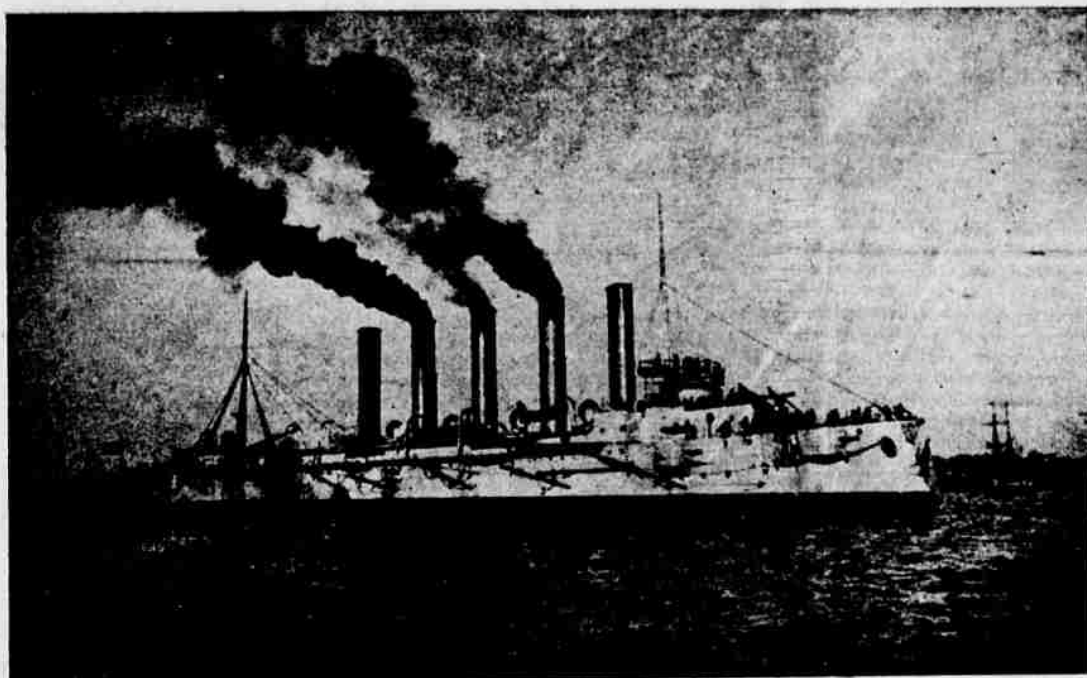
HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2615.

## CHEFOO INVADED BY JAPANESE WHO TAKE RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOAT

### NOVIK-ASKOLD LEAVE PORT ARTHUR

Enter the German Port of Kiauchau and Salute Flag.



RUSSIAN CRUISER ASKOLD, WHICH ESCAPED FROM PORT ARTHUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CHEFOO, Aug. 12.—Two Japanese torpedo destroyers entered this harbor during the night and seized the Russian torpedo destroyer Riesitlini and towed her away after a hand-to-hand fight with the Russian crew.

Chefoo is a Chinese port and its violation by a Japanese naval force constitutes a breach of neutrality for which China will probably go through the form of asking indemnity.

#### ESCAPED CRUISERS AT KIAUCHAU.

CHEFOO, Aug. 12.—The Russian cruisers Askold and Novik entered Kiauchau harbor last night and saluted the German flag.

These cruisers escaped from Port Arthur. Under the rules of international law they must leave a neutral port within twenty-four hours or submit to being dismantled and laid up until the end of the war. Kiauchau is a port on the Yellow Sea in southern Shantung and belongs to Germany.

#### ST. PETERSBURG'S VIEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 12.—It is believed that the entire Port Arthur squadron has reached the Yellow Sea.

#### THE BALTIC FLEET.

CRONSTADT, Aug. 12.—The Baltic fleet will sail for the Far East on August 14.

#### KUROKI'S PLANS FEARED.

MUKDEN, Aug. 12.—It is feared the Japanese will seek to turn the Russian position above here and cut the railroad.

#### VLADIVOSTOK EXPECTS SQUADRON.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 12.—Preparations are making here to receive the Port Arthur squadron.

#### THE AFTERNOON REPORT.

LIAOYANG, Aug. 11.—Fighting is in progress near Mukden. CHEFOO, Aug. 11.—It is reported that the Japanese cruiser Kasagi has been sunk east of Port Arthur.

The second class twin screw cruiser Kasagi, the Japanese vessel which is reported to have been destroyed, is a type of vessel that is well known in Honolulu for the Kasagi's sister ship was in Honolulu in March 1899. This vessel was the Chitose which had been constructed at the Union Iron Works and was then enroute to Japan.

The Kasagi was known as a very useful type of cruiser. She was built at Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, in 1897, and her dimensions were as follows: Length, 374 feet; beam, 48; depth, 24. She was of 4760 tons and carried a crew of over four hundred men. Her armament consisted of thirty guns of various sizes and four torpedo tubes.

The Kasagi has been one of the four cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Dewa which have been operating with the battleship squadron around Port Arthur since the opening of the war. The Kasagi was in the first naval battle and in many others since. When the battleship Hatsuse struck a mine and was destroyed the

Kasagi was near by and rescued many of the survivors. The Kasagi was commanded by Capt. R. Ide.

Although in many previous engagements the Kasagi had been remarkably free from casualties.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Great Britain is greatly dissatisfied at Russia's attitude regarding the Knight Commander.

CHEFOO, Aug. 11.—The Riesitlini has been dismantled here and will remain in this port until the end of the war.

Washington, August 11, 1904.  
Received at 8:40 a. m.

To Japanese Consul, Honolulu:

Various reports from Talienwan show that the Russian Port Arthur squadron emerged from the port on the morning of August 10th and a severe naval battle ensued till sunset. During the night of the same day our destroyer flotilla seemed to have attacked the enemy squadron. At dawn of August 11th the Retvizan and another battleship of the Pobieda type appeared to be taking flight towards Port Arthur.

CHEFOO, Aug. 11.—The Russian battleship Pobieda and Retvizan have re-entered Port Arthur after the engagement with the Japanese fleet. The sally of the Russian fleet means that the situation at Port Arthur is desperate. It is supposed that the sally of the Vladivostok fleet was for the purpose of seeking the Port Arthur fleet and combining forces.

TOKIO, Aug. 11.—It is reported that Admiral Togo's fleet frustrated the Russian attempt to escape from Port Arthur. The fighting between the Japanese and Russian fleets continued until sunset on Wednesday.

The Japanese torpedo flotilla attacked the Russian fleet during the night.

LIAOYANG, Aug. 10.—The Japanese are massing in the direction of Saimatza. A column is also ascending the valley of the Liao river for the purpose of flanking Liaoyang. Reconnoitering parties have had skirmishes.

#### RUSSIAN FLANKING MOVEMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—General Sinevitch is marching troops from Vladivostok to divert Gen. Kuroki from the rear of Mukden.

#### JAPANESE TACTICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—The Japanese are using the Shanhaikuan-Yinkow railway for mobilizing troops to attack Simuntun, 30 miles west.

The movements of Japanese armies as reported in the above dispatches indicate an attempt on their part to completely isolate the narrow strip of territory in which are situated Liaoyang and Mukden. At either side of the railway, which runs northward from Port Arthur through Liaoyang and Mukden to Harbin, are high mountain ranges. From Simucheng to Hishoyong, on the eastern mountain range, the Japanese hold all of the mountain passes. Eastward of Hishoyong, a point fifty miles directly east of Liaoyang, is another mountain pass through which the Japanese would have to go in order to get farther north and then bend to the westward to cross the railway north of Mukden and isolate that point. This latter pass contains Saimatza (or Sa-ma-chi) which has been held by the Russians.

The Liao river extends directly north of Yinkow for a great distance, almost parallel to the railway and passing about thirty miles west of Mukden. On the Liao river, about thirty-five or forty miles northwest of Mukden is Simuntun (or Shin-min-tun). This place is also the terminus of a railway stretching northward from Shanhaikuan. In order to send troops over this railway from Yinkow to Simuntun the Japanese must control a great territory which has hitherto been occupied by small bodies of Russians and heavily garrisoned by Chinese troops.

## ORIENTAL BUDGET

War Notes From the Japanese Files.

The Japan Gazette says:

We are glad to state that the steamer Korea arrived safely at Yokohama yesterday at 7 a. m. On the previous night she was lit up as usual, as she was unaware of the presence of the Vladivostok squadron in the neighborhood. The presence of a thick fog on that night undoubtedly saved her from falling into the hands of the Russians.

We take the following from the Japan Mail's shipping extra issued yesterday: The Korea would doubtless have called at Midway Island, if daylight had served, but as she must have reached it in darkness she was kept away on a course to carry her clear of the land. The Doric was sighted, but in all probability the Korea was not seen by that vessel as the Korea's high bridge would give her an advantage in range of vision. The Korea will not leave Yokohama before Sunday and in all probability she will be held here, and the Siberia at Kobe, until definite news is received as to the movements of the Vladivostok squadron. There have been rumors that the Korea carried a large sum in specie and also two submarine boats. By courtesy of the Yokohama agent, Mr. B. C. Howard, we are able to state that she did not carry any submarine vessel. Her cargo consisted of a small amount of treasure (nothing approaching the sum rumored), consigned to the Specie Bank, a small quantity of railway material, general merchandise, food stuffs, etc.

#### THE SINKING OF THE KNIGHT COMMANDER.

The following evidence regarding the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander was given at the enquiry held at the British Consulate, Yokohama, on Wednesday morning:

William Beaten Brown, master of the British steamer Tsinan, deposed: "On the afternoon of July 24th, 1904, we were signalled to stop in Latitude 34.10 N. Longitude 133 E. by the Russian cruiser Russia. They sent an armed boat's crew on board and the officer requested to see the paper, which I had ready for his inspection. He signalled the contents of the manifest to the flagship, asked for instructions and said they were not going to send a prize crew on board. The officer was very particular about the consignees of the cargo and said that they had to be very careful with our flag. The next message he received by signal was that the Admiral desired to send on board the crew of the British steamer Knight Commander and that as they were British subjects I was compelled to take them. It was at first decided to give us the whole Lascar crew, but subsequently a second message came that they would only send 21. I then asked what had become of the Knight Commander, and he replied, 'We sank her this morning.' On my asking why she had been sunk he said that she had contraband of war, flour and railway material. He said they had captured a German ship, a good capture, which I understood to be within the past day or two. He said (Continued on page 5.)

Should the Japanese capture both of these places and the eastern and western armies then march on the railway and meet above Mukden they would not only outflank the Russians but would have Mukden and Liaoyang isolated in much the same manner as they now have Port Arthur.

A naval demonstration against Vladivostok, or the landing of another Japanese force in northeastern Siberia, would compel Linvitch to return to his base.

TOKIO, Aug. 11.—The entire Russian fleet emerged from Port Arthur Wednesday and a severe engagement followed with results which are not yet known here. The battleships Retvizan and Pobieda were seen outside Port Arthur after the battle.

#### RUSSIAN SQUADRONS TO UNITE.

CHEFOO, Aug. 11.—The Russian torpedo destroyer Riesitline has arrived here. It reports that the warships have left Port Arthur to unite with the Vladivostok squadron.

In line with the above the following dispatch, under date of Nagasaki, June 11, appeared in the New York Sun of June 12:

Naval experts here believe that the Russians are working hard to clear the entrance of Port Arthur, intending to escape with the effective portion of their fleet, which is estimated to consist of eighteen large and small vessels and seventeen destroyers.

#### BANDITS ATTACK RUSSIANS.

TIENTSIN, Aug. 11.—Three thousand bandits attacked the Russians at Tich pass, killing many.

#### SITUATION AT MUKDEN.

MUKDEN, Aug. 11.—Strong reinforcements have arrived here from the north. The Japanese are in some strength twenty-five miles south of here, also another army is five miles east of Liaoyang.

#### KUROPATKIN WITHDRAWING.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—The prospects of a decisive battle are disappearing. Gen. Kuropatkin has withdrawn the bulk of his army north of Liaoyang. Heavy rains are falling.

## WAR WRITER GOING HOME

Correspondent Clough Talks of the Outlook.

Among the passengers on the Siberia is Mr. E. H. Clough who was lately a representative of the Hearst papers in the Far East. Mr. Clough went to the Orient on the first trip of the Siberia a year and a half ago and is now returning for a short vacation. He has been in a position to view the Eastern situation at close range and last night gave the following interesting account of affairs:

"The recent trip of the Vladivostok squadron had a disastrous effect upon Japanese commerce. As long as the cruisers are out they are injuring Japan in this way far more than it is possible to injure them by any reverses in their military campaign. It is estimated that while the squadron was virtually blockading Tokio bay the loss to Japanese commerce was at least \$30,000,000 in gold. There were seven or eight large steamers tied up in Yokohama alone suffering a loss of \$5 per ton.

"The foreign population of Japan is decidedly anti-Japanese in its sympathy. This is caused by the officiousness of the Japanese who are feeling their importance considerably. The Americans feel that Japan is not going to let England and America get any more benefit out of this war than she can help. She wishes to reap all the fruits of it herself. For this reason the English and Americans are quietly anti-Japanese. In the Knight Commander affair most of them hold that Russia's attitude was correct. The manifest of the vessel is the evidence before the prize court as to whether the steamer was a lawful prize or not. If she was sunk without warrant then Russia will pay an indemnity. The foreign population of Japan as a whole seem to think that there was no violation of international law.

"The Russians are the keenest diplomats in the world and their policy seems to be to draw some other nation into the struggle even if it involves loss to them. Then they will be able to say, 'We can't fight the whole world,' and thus can get out of a bad hole gracefully by asking for intervention.

"North China is unanimously pro-Japanese, at least among the bulk of the people. Among the high officials and statesmen there is considerable intrigue and it is every man for himself. As a whole, however, North China is safely Japanese. There is a paper there published in the interests of Japan. The Russians endeavored to win over the country and even established a rival paper but all their efforts were fruitless. The Chinese army is under the influence of Japan. There are along the great wall between China and Manchuria about 30,000 Chinese troops. These are ostensibly guarding the frontier. There are in the vicinity of Peking some 30,000 more. Of these Yuan Shi Kai, the Viceroy of Chi-li, is in command of 15,000, all well drilled troops. General Ma also has 15,000. He is in immediate connection with the court of the Dowager Empress and the conservative element. They are opposed to the progressive Yuan Shi Kai. Both of these generals are anxious for a fight. (Continued on page 5.)